# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
# WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANAGA REJUVENATION
# LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:426
ANSWERED ON:23.04.2015
RIVER WATER DISPUTES
Gutha Shri Sukender Reddy

**Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANAGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:**

(a) the present status of various Inter-State water disputes over the sharing of river water;

(b) whether any estimations has been made to assess the economic loss to the country, as a result of Inter-State Water Disputes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken or being taken by the Government to resolve the dispute between the water sharing States amicably; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources in the country?

## Answer

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SUSHRI UMA BHARTI)

(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. 426 TO BE ANSWERED ON 23.04.2015 REGARDING RIVER WATER DISPUTES.

(a) to (c) Under Article 262 of the Constitution of India, Parliament has enacted Inter- State Water Disputes Act, 1956 for adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter -State rivers and river valley thereof. When any request under the said Act is received from any State Government in respect of any water dispute on the inter- State rivers and the Central Government is of the opinion that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations, the Central Government constitutes a Water Disputes Tribunal for the adjudication of the water dispute. On the complaint made by the State Governments, the Central Government has, so far, set up 08 Tribunals to settle water disputes among the States under the Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. The inter-State river water sharing disputes relating to Godavari, Krishna (of May 1976), and Narmada are settled with the publication of decisions of respective Tribunals. However, project specific inter-state issues related to these basins continue to engage the attention of Central Government/Supreme Court and are dealt with on a case to case basis by appropriate authorities. No assessment with regard to the economic loss as a result of Inter-State Water Disputes has been made. The present status of various Inter -State water disputes over the sharing of river water is at Annexure-I.

(d) Several steps for conservation, augmentation, and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); and scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies etc.

The Government of India has also launched National Water Mission with the main objective as "conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management".

The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has also formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/ areas. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 river links under the NPP.